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MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, March 26, as follows:

Week ended March 24, 1906:

March 22.—Passed the British steamship *Ryton*, bound for Port Eads, in ballast, with 28 in the crew; vessel fumigated. Passed the Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, bound for New York, via Habana, in general cargo and live stock for Habana, with 47 in the crew.

March 23.—Passed the British steamship *Director*, bound for New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, in a general European cargo, with 40 in the crew and 1 passenger. Passed the Norwegian steamship *City of Mexico*, bound for New Orleans, via Progreso, in a partial American cargo, with 21 in the crew and 8 first-class passengers. Passed the Swedish steamship *Uppland*, bound for Pensacola, in ballast, with 22 in the crew; vessel fumigated.

The sanitary situation continues about the same. There appears to be no great increase of mosquitoes.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Four days ended March 25, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; a few cases of dysentery; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Mar. 25	Dictator.....	22	None.....	2

Inspection of incoming vessels—Insufficient water supply—Mosquitoes not prevalent.

Inspection of incoming steamers has been carried out by the local authorities. At present not only are steamers from United States ports boarded and inspected upon arrival, but all vessels, native crafts, schooners, sloops, etc., irrespective of port of departure.

All vessels from New Orleans are required by the board of health of Louisiana to have on board a marine medical inspector.

The water supply of Bluefields is at present insufficient. This being the dry season, the cisterns and barrels are nearly empty. A large number of the population, because of the lack of rain, are drinking water drawn from wells. These wells are not wholesome sources of supply.

As a result of the dry seasons there are no puddles of water, the swamps are dry, and the cisterns mostly empty. The number of breeding places being greatly reduced, mosquitoes are noticeably few.